

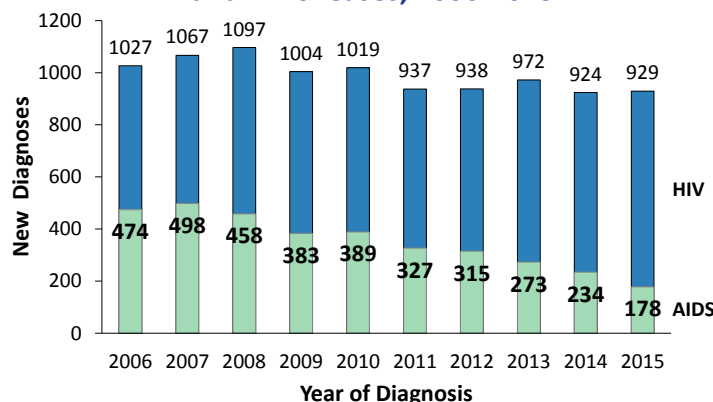


New HIV Diagnoses

In 2014, there were over 44,000 new HIV diagnoses in the United States (US). Over the past 10 years from 2005 to 2014, the number of new HIV diagnoses in the US decreased by 19%.¹ This decline in new diagnoses suggests a true decrease in new infections, and can be attributed to increased HIV testing and targeted HIV prevention efforts in recent years. By April of 2008, all 50 states had confidential name-based HIV reporting.¹

Nationally, men who have sex with men (MSM) are the population most affected with HIV, accounting for over 67% of all new diagnoses in 2014. Among MSM, new HIV diagnoses have increased by 24% among Hispanics/Latinos and decreased by 18% among Whites from 2005 to 2014. New HIV diagnoses among Black MSM have increased by 22% over the past 10 years, but this increase has leveled off over the last five years. The majority of all new HIV diagnoses in the US were among persons ages 13-19 (36%) and 20-29 (24%). Geographical differences in the burden of HIV disease also exist in the US; rates were the highest in the South at nearly 19 per 100,000 and lowest in the Midwest with 8.2 per 100,000.¹

Figure 1: Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease Cases and AIDS Cases, 2006-2015



NEW HIV DIAGNOSES IN VIRGINIA

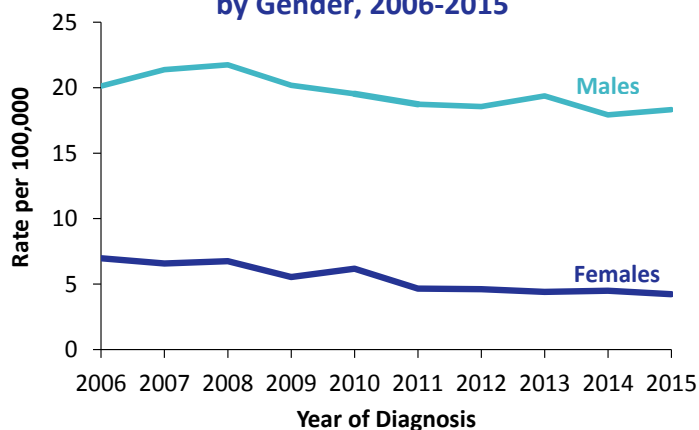
Virginia represented nearly 3% of the total population in the US and over 2% of the total HIV-positive population in 2014. In 2014, Virginia ranked 13th in the number of annual reported new

From 2006 to 2015, new HIV diagnoses in Virginia decreased by 11%.

HIV disease diagnoses in the US and 20th in highest rate of HIV disease diagnosis.¹ Virginia ranked 17th in the estimated rate of AIDS diagnoses in 2014 and ranks 35th in the number of cumulative reported cases of AIDS since the beginning of the epidemic.²

In the past 10 years from 2006 to 2015, new HIV diagnoses in Virginia decreased by almost 11%. On average, 991 new HIV disease cases were diagnosed each year in Virginia. In 2015, 929 new HIV cases were diagnosed in Virginia. From 2006 to 2015, the average number of AIDS diagnoses reported annually was 353 cases. However, 2015 had the lowest number of AIDS diagnoses in Virginia, at 178 cases (Figure 1).

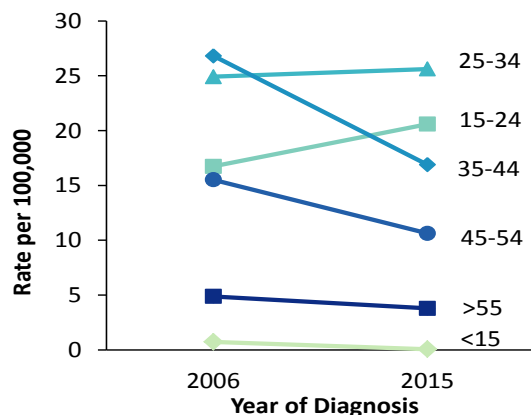
Figure 2: Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease Cases by Gender, 2006-2015



By Gender

In 2015, approximately 81% of the newly diagnosed HIV cases were among males. Rates of new diagnoses among males have stayed relatively stable from 2006 to 2015, at an average of 20 per 100,000 population. Rates of newly diagnosed cases among females have declined from 7 per 100,000 in 2006 to 4 per 100,000 in 2015 (Figure 2). Males were over four times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV disease than females in 2015.

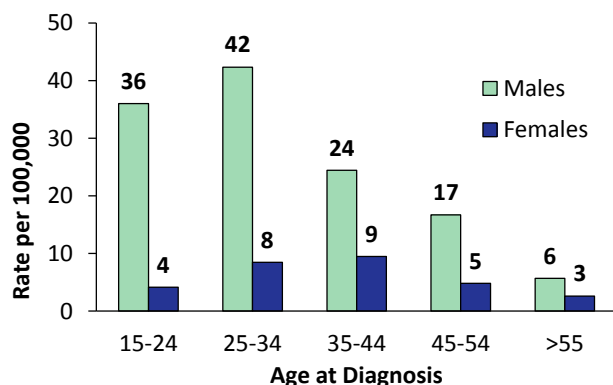
Figure 3: Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease Cases by Age at Diagnosis, 2006 versus 2015



By Age at Diagnosis

Newly diagnosed HIV disease cases among the young adult population have increased in recent years. In 2015, 25% of the new diagnoses were among persons 15 to 24 years of age, whereas, 17% of the new diagnoses in 2006 were among this age group. Overall, the highest rate of diagnosis occurred among the 25-34 age group in 2015, at 26 per 100,000. Rates among the 35-44 age group have steadily declined over the past 10 years, from 27 per 100,000 in 2006 to 17 per 100,000 in 2015 (Figure 3). Rates of new HIV diagnoses among persons ages 55 and older showed little change across the 10-year time period.

Figure 4: Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease Cases by Age at Diagnosis and Gender, 2015



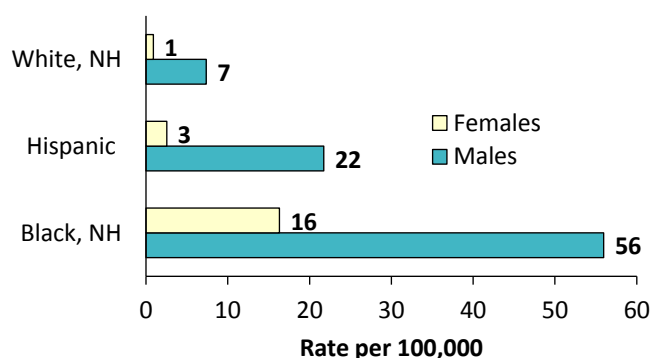
The highest rate of diagnosis in 2015 among males was the 25-34 age group (42 per 100,000), followed by the 15-24 age group (36 per 100,000) (Figure 4). Age at diagnosis for females was slightly older, as the highest rate of diagnosis for females was among the 35-44 age group (about 9 per

100,000). Even so, males ages 25-34 were over six times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV disease than females of the same age.

By Race/Ethnicity

In 2015, 63% of the newly HIV diagnosed cases were Black, non-Hispanic (NH), followed by White (24%), and Hispanic/Latino (10%) persons. On average from 2006 to 2015, 61% of all new HIV diagnoses were among Black persons. In 2015, Black persons were almost nine times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV than their White counterparts, and three times more likely than Hispanics/Latinos. The lowest rate of diagnosis in 2015 was among the White population at 4 per 100,000.

Figure 5: Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease Cases by Race and Gender, 2015

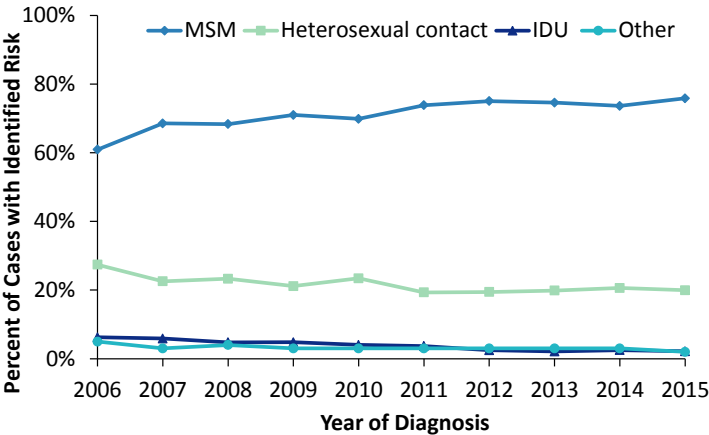


In 2015, Black females were 16 times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV disease than their White counterparts, and Hispanic/Latino females were three times more likely to be diagnosed than White females (Figure 5). Among the male population in Virginia, Black males were almost eight times more likely to be diagnosed than White males and nearly three times more likely to be diagnosed than Hispanic/Latino males. The greatest disparity in race and gender was among Hispanic/Latino persons, as Hispanic/Latino males were almost nine times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV disease than Hispanic/Latino females; whereas, White males were over eight times more likely to be diagnosed than White females, and Black males were over three times more likely to be diagnosed than Black females.

By Transmission Risk[‡]

In previous reports, HIV risk transmission was estimated using a multiple imputation (MI) procedure provided by CDC which probabilistically assigned those who did not report or identify a specific risk and estimated a potential risk factor for transmission. At the time of publication, this procedure was not available. Thus, those cases that did not report or identify a risk were not included in the graphs or analysis in this report.

Figure 6: Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease Cases by Transmission Risk, 2015



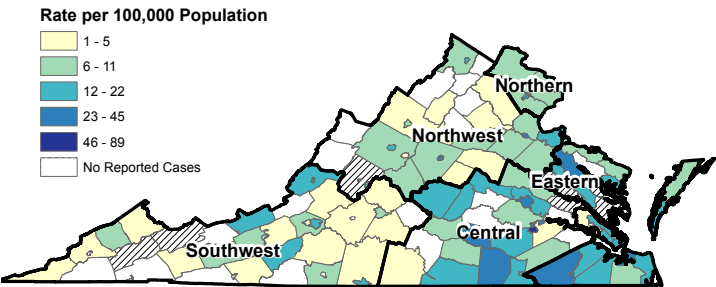
In 2015, nearly 41% of newly diagnosed persons did not report or identify a known risk for HIV transmission. From 2006 to 2015, the percent of newly diagnosed cases attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (MSM) increased from 61% to 76% (Figure 6). Heterosexual contact has remained relatively stable over the past 10 years, at an average of 22%. Injection drug use (IDU) has decreased, from 6% in 2006 to 2% in 2015.

By Health Region

Virginia is divided into 5 health regions: Central, Eastern, Northern, Northwest, and Southwest. In 2015, the rate of diagnosis was the highest in the Central and Eastern regions at 17 and 16 per 100,000 population, respectively. The lowest diagnosis rates occurred in the Southwest and Northwest health regions (7 and 5 per 100,000, respectively).

As evidenced from Figure 7, higher rates for persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2015 are located in the southern Central region, and portions of the Eastern region. Lower rates occurred primarily in the Northern and Southwest regions, where rates by county ranged from 1 to 28 per 100,000.

Figure 7: Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease Cases by City/County, 2015



REFERENCES

1. CDC. HIV in the United States: At A Glance. Accessed November 9, 2016: <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/overview/ata glance.html>

2. CDC. Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States and dependent areas, 2014. HIV Surveillance Report 2015;26. Accessed November 16, 2016 at: <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-us.pdf>.

[‡] New HIV diagnoses that did not report or identify a transmission risk were excluded from analysis.